

propodeal spines which, in the former, are strongly raised upwards, while in the latter are oblique to the main axis of the body. The body of *queenslandica* is uniformly black, while in *delicata* the head and gaster are mostly dark reddish-brown, with the mesosoma a shade lighter. These characters also distinguish the females of both species. In addition, the median petiolar spine in the female of *queenslandica* is simply pointed, while in female of *delicata* the apex of the spine is emarginate.

Both species are arboreal, using silk to build their nests by joining leaves of various lowland rainforest trees and shrubs. *P. delicata* is known from Northern Territory around Darwin (12/130) and in north Queensland from Mt Finlay (15/145), Cape Tribulation, Kamerunga, Yarrabah (16/145), Mission Beach (17/146) as far south as Townsville (19/146). *P. queenslandica* is apparently confined to the lowland rainforests of north Queensland, ranging from Lockerbie Scrub, Bamaga (10/142) and Iron Range (12/143) on Cape York Peninsula, Cape Tribulation, Kamerunga, Yarrabah (16/145), Bellenden Ker (17/145), Innisfail and Mission Beach (17/146).

### ***Polyrhachis hookeri* Lowne, 1865**

*Polyrhachis hookeri* Lowne, 1865:334. Syntype workers. Type locality: Sydney, New South Wales; (33/151). ?BMNH (types presumed lost).

*Polyrhachis hookeri* var. *aerea* Forel, 1902:521. Syntype workers, females, males. Type locality: Queensland, Mackay (G. Turner) (21/149). MHNG (2 syntype workers, 1 syntype female examined). Kohout & Taylor, 1990.

*Polyrhachis cataulacoidea* Stütz, 1911:377. Holotype worker. Type locality: Sydney, New South Wales (33/151) (Dämel). MNHU (holotype examined).

### REMARKS

Stütz was obviously unaware of *hookeri* when describing *cataulacoidea*. The bright green metallic coloration makes them easy to identify and they are straightforward synonyms.

Distribution of *hookeri* was given by Kohout & Taylor (1990).

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